$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

and, $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean; n is the number of samples; and $x_i$ is the $i^{th}$ sample;

Or,

(B) The lower 95 percent confidence limit (LCL) of the true mean divided by 0.90, where:

$$LCL = \bar{x} - t_{.95}\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

And $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean; s is the sample standard deviation; n is the number of samples; and $t_{0.95}$ is the t statistic for a 95% two-tailed confidence interval with n-1 degrees of freedom (from Appendix A).

(b) *Certification reports.* (1) The requirements of § 429.12 are applicable to traffic signal modules and pedestrian modules; and

(2) Pursuant to § 429.12(b)(13), a certification report shall include the following public product-specific information: The maximum wattage at 74 degrees Celsius ( °C) in watts (W), the nominal wattage at 25 degrees Celsius (°C) in watts (W), and the signal type.

[76 FR 12451, Mar. 7, 2011; 76 FR 24778, May 2, 2011]

### § 429.50 Commercial unit heaters.

(a) *Sampling plan for selection of units for testing.* (1) The requirements of § 429.11 are applicable to commercial unit heaters; and

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Certification reports.* (1) The requirements of § 429.12 are applicable to commercial unit heaters; and

(2) Pursuant to § 429.12(b)(13), a certification report shall include the following public product-specific information: The type of ignition system and a declaration that the manufacturer has incorporated the applicable design requirements.

### § 429.51 Commercial pre-rinse spray valves.

(a) *Sampling plan for selection of units for testing.* (1) The requirements of § 429.11 are applicable to commercial pre-rinse spray valves; and

(2) For each basic model of commercial pre-rinse spray valves selected for testing, a sample of sufficient size shall be randomly selected and tested to ensure that—

(i) Any represented value of water consumption or other measure of water consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor lower values shall be greater than or equal to the higher of:

(A) The mean of the sample, where:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

and, $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean; n is the number of samples; and $x_i$ is the $i^{th}$ sample;

Or,